## Brown County Maternal and Infant Health Dashboard



Infant mortality - or the death of a baby before his/her first birthday - is a critical indicator of community health. While national infant mortality rates are decreasing. Ohio ranks among the worst in the nation for overall infant mortality. This quarterly dashboard provides a snapshot of the most up-to-date data on infant death and selected birth

- ▶ Date range for data is Q1 2012 -Q4 2021.
- ▶ Data are limited to Medicaid as the Payer.
- ► The ODM Infant Mortality Rate includes data through Q4 2020, all other measures include data through Q4 2021.

- ► Wellcare Visit, Ages 12-21- A female 12-21 years of age who had at least one comprehensive wellcare visit with a primary care physician or an obstetrics gynecologist practitioner. This is the combined 12-17 and 18-21 age cohorts of the HEDIS® WCV measure restricted to females. Higher rates are better.
- ► Contraceptive Care- Women ages 15-44 at risk of unintended pregnancy who were provided a most or moderately effective FDA-approved method of contraception. Higher rates
- ► ODM Infant Mortality- The Ohio Department of Medicaid (ODM) Infant Mortality Rate is the rate of Medicaid paid births in the State of Ohio where the infant died before his or her first birthday. The rates are calculated per 1,000 births. Lower rates are better.
- ► Postpartum Visit Deliveries that had a postpartum visit on or between 7 and 84 days after delivery. Higher rates are
- ▶ Prenatal Care Visit- Deliveries that received timely prenatal care visits. Higher rates are better
- ▶ Preterm Birth- A baby born less than 37 completed weeks of gestation. Lower rates are better.
- ▶ Progesterone Usage- Delivered a live birth where the mother was administered progesterone during a pregnancy classified as high-risk. Higher rates are better.
- ► Very Preterm Birth- A baby born less than 32 completed weeks of gestation. Lower rates are better.









